

## PLANTERS VISIT PEARL HARBOR DRY DOCK, FORT KAMEHAMEHA AND HONOLULU SUGAR MILL

At the invitation of the Honolulu Iron Works fifty members of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association and their friends accepted an invitation to visit the dry dock at Pearl Harbor, Fort Kamehameha and a new piece of machinery that has been installed at the Honolulu plantation by the Honolulu Iron Works. The outing was a thoroughly enjoyable one in every way.

The guests assembled at the Honolulu Iron Works, Kakaako, at nine o'clock in the morning, and the very few who feared sea-sickness decided to take automobiles to the railway station, and then the train to Pearl Harbor. The others went on the Intrepid, in charge of Captain Chris. Hyde, and after a pleasant trip all were landed at Pearl Harbor. Soon the boat was outside and, as there was a bit of a sea on, she rolled a bit, but no one was seasick. Captain Hyde took her up the channel in his best way. Naturally, this work was very interesting, for very few had ever been that way before.

Some interesting details concerning the channel have been given. On her bar there is thirty-five feet of water, thus permitting the biggest warship that has ever been built to pass through in anything but the very roughest weather. The entrance is about 600 feet wide, with an average width of 530 feet. The average depth is thirty feet, but in some places it goes as deep as fifty feet and even one hundred.

Everything was of interest. There was a dredger at work, another piece of machinery was engaged in sweeping

the bottom of the channel, and then some more dredgers. It was indeed a busy scene, and each engine screamed its three whistles of welcome to the tug as she passed up the channel. On one side there is a patch that is called the graveyard. The reason is obvious. Out of the water are sticking a collection of poles and flags. Some of the poles bear crosses, some diamonds and some other sort of devices. The reason why it is called a graveyard, though, would be on account of the numerous patches of coral that are to be seen sticking up, just beneath the surface of the water, and the shallows that are there. There is only about one and a half feet of water.

The historic sharkpen has now disappeared. No more do the natives and others drive the selachians into the pen and effect killings.

There are actually twenty-one miles of water in the harbor. As the entrance is effected, a pretty sight is opened up, for the locks spread out, and their uttermost ends are only obscured by wooded points. There are four locks altogether—the west, the middle the east and the southeast. It was to the east the excursionists went, where there was a very busy scene unfolded to them, and many novelties too.

### The Dry Dock Construction.

Neatly the Intrepid was taken up to the unfinished wharf, and soon all were looking at the site of the dry dock. This is a gigantic work. There are two divers at work building the forms, six hoppers and six tremies shooting concrete down to the bottom. (Continued on page thirteen.)

## PROGRESSIVES WANT ROOSEVELT AS BOOSTER BUT NOT LEADER

CHICAGO, November 25.—The session of Congress that will open soon ought to be one of the most interesting since the one that provided for the war with Spain. It will be a fighting Congress from the start—a body of politicians fighting for control of the national government. Each party has its own factional fights. Republican insurgents and Republican stand-patters will have the Senate for their arena and the duel may well be to the death. The insurgents are not without dissensions. Mr. Roosevelt's sudden dash into the limelight with his attack upon the Taft method of regulating corporations is laboriously construed by some insurgents as a boom to La Follette, but, more shrewdly noted by others as a boom for Roosevelt.

Just what the insurgents will do with their Roosevelt is a problem. They want him with them but don't want his leadership. As a distinguished insurgent senator said to me, "We will be glad to march shoulder to shoulder with him in a united attack on political abuses, but we who have borne the shock of conflict while he was shooting lions in Africa, or being himself a lion in the court circles of Europe, do not propose to have him at the last moment rush forward, advance his own banner and seize the honors of leadership. Not much."

### He Got Them the Notices.

But it is a fact that one Roosevelt outbreak rouses more excitement than all the speeches, documents, defiances and appeals that come from progressive headquarters in Washington or Chicago. One blast upon his bugle horn is worth a thousand speeches by Pinchot or magazine articles by La Follette. When the national progressive conference was held in Chicago a few weeks ago one of its principal promoters said, "We didn't need a conference. All that we did was understood beforehand, and we had not enough business to keep us in session for the two days planned. But we had to do something to make a noise in the Associated Press."

When Roosevelt writes or talks all the press associations take notice.

However, it is a fact that this curious faculty of Roosevelt's getting the attention of the audience whenever he appears is worrying the progressives not a little. At heart but few of them are unreservedly for him. Jealousy explains this in part, but it is more generally explicable by a certain vague distrust as to where he stands. Is he really a progressive or a stand-patter? Nothing in his utterances since insolvency became a force has

shown definitely his attitude. His latest proclamation applauded Wisconsin methods of dealing with monopolistic corporations—which is essentially La Follette—and condemns the Taft method. That sounds progressive. But Wall Street applauded the essentials of the Roosevelt writing and made of it a reason for booming stocks. And Wall Street to the true progressive is hateful.

So the dread of the progressives is lest Roosevelt whom they distrust, may like the camel of Arabian fable, get his nose in their tent, and finally fill it all to their exclusion. In the coming session of the Senate they will have to attack the administration, keeping all the time an eye open to see that the advantage of their attacks does not accrue to Roosevelt. If the La Follette candidacy, formally presented by several progressive Senators and seemingly acquiesced in by the others, is to be pushed the honors of the session of the Senate must be garnered for La Follette. His tariff bill, for he will have one, must get the united progressive support. There will be also the administration tariff bill as bills based on the report of the tariff commission, and the Underwood measures expressive of the views of the Democratic majority in the House. If the tariff does unsettle business as business is fond of saying, the outlook is for a pretty vigorous unsettling in 1912.

### No Currency Legislation.

Currency legislation will be urged by the administration, but there is no expectation on the part of any one in a position of leadership that any bill will be passed even in the Senate. The peace treaties, negotiated by the department of state, will be debated and made a part of the record to which the President will point with most confidence in his appeal for re-nomination. In the House the Democrats will unite in amendments to the Sherman law which will be defeated in the Senate. In the House, too, the game of presidential politics will be played with vigor, with one candidate, Champ Clark, in the chair, another, Oscar Underwood, leading the majority party and the partisans of at least ten more on the floor ready to mingle in the fray.

It will be a great session for politics, but for legislative achievement not so great. But those who cling to the theory that house laws is an evil will not have cause to complain of the second session of the Sixty-second Congress.—Willis J. Abbott, in Sacramento Union.

## OAXACA SECEDES FROM MEXICO

MEXICO CITY, November 25.—The state of Oaxaca, formally declared today that it did not recognize the central government. This action was taken by the legislature and ratified by Governor Benito Juarez, Jr., as a result of the refusal of President Madero to permit the federal troops to assist the governor in suppressing local insurrectionists.

Crowds are said to have marched through the streets of the town today yelling "Death to Madero and the central government," and declaring the people of Oaxaca would fight to the last to maintain the sovereignty of the state.

To all intents and purposes, Oaxaca has seceded and placed herself in a state of rebellion. The federal government, however, has not yet decided to regard it as such.

In official circles, it is considered probable that Madero will send a commission to treat with Governor Juarez before attempting military subjection.

The state of Oaxaca, the birthplace of Porfirio Diaz and Benito Juarez, the president of the reform period, is populous, and there is no attempt to deny that its men are capable of making a vigorous fight. Mexicans of the better class regard the situation as critical.

### NOW WILL YOU BE GOOD?

The new Maui paper, the Weekly Times, rises as follows to a question of privilege:

"We are being pestered with so many silly, annoying questions concerning our newspaper as to who owns it, who writes for it and so on and ad nauseam, that we feel it incumbent upon us to make a plain statement and thus silence the wagging tongues."

"To begin with, Mr. Vette A. Vettesen is sole proprietor of The Weekly Times. It is not a stock company, nor is it backed up by anybody, financially or otherwise. There is only one editor of The Weekly Times, and his name is Vette A. Vettesen. He has nobody to assist him, but does all the work himself, all but the printing. He writes the editorials and the special articles, edits the news—letters from his correspondents—and reads proof. Some people can't understand how he can manage both his store and his newspaper at the same time. It is hard work, certainly, very hard, but he does it, though he often has to burn the midnight oil to get through. At college Mr. Vettesen took up Latin, French, English and German as special studies. While in college he started a college newspaper, the Argus, and became its editor. At the age of seventeen he writes articles for the leading newspapers in Christiania, Norway, thus receiving his first journalistic training. Of late years he has written several short stories and poems for New York magazines under a nom de plume. It was for the love of the work, for the love of writing, that he started his Weekly Times, which, to judge by the many laudatory comments, appears to be a decided success."

### NEW CANALS FOUND ON MARS.

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz., November 24.—New canals have appeared on Mars. They are the Sabaeus, Sinus and Marearum, according to an announcement from Lowell observatory today. They were seen at the observatory for the first time, November 21, and were photographed the same evening. The observatory records now extend through a whole cycle.

In appearance the new canals are straight lines like the canals generally and connect at pivotal points with the rest of the system.

### MUST BE HEALTHY TO WED.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 25.—A decree of far-reaching character has been issued by the Armenian patriarch in Constantinople. The Greek metropolitan orders his clergy in future to celebrate no marriages unless the parties thereto furnish a certificate showing that they are healthy subjects, both physically and mentally. The certificate must be attested to by a medical practitioner possessing recognized qualifications.

Before deciding on your Christmas present see J. A. R. Vieira & Co.'s line of jewelry.

## The Onlooker

By the Man  
at the  
Tailor Shop

Local government by honest and successful business men is theoretically perfect; but two recent lessons in the official or semi-official life of Oahu show that there is something practically wrong with it as compared to government by wise politicians. Perhaps the reason is that the commercial leaders in public life do not get and keep in touch with the massed good sense of the people. The capable politicians are quite the other way; they keep their ear to the popular heart, knowing what it beats for, and make a better fist of public administration, if they are honest, than do men trained to a private or corporate business career. Your successful man of trade or commerce, used to self-reliance, and to fighting down opposition, may use the outsider but will not consult him or yield to him unless he has to. He advises, if at all, with his own kind, and totally overlooks the views of the man in the street. But if he goes into office he finds that he can't ignore this man in the street, who, in the public affairs of a democracy, must have the last say.

American history teaches that the best government is given us by fairly honest politicians; and that dishonest ones do not create such vast scandals as do the trusts composed of captains of industry. Nationally and locally, the men who keep close to the people and absorb their collective wisdom, prudence and ideas of economy, are less likely to blunder in public administration than the more exclusive higher-ups.

The first local example I have in mind is the course of the big business men on the Loan Commission in jamming through that prodigal \$16,000 a mile belt road contract. Mr. Thurston was right in calling that act a damaging blow to business prestige in office. Politicians, of the average prudent sort, would have known better; nor would they have dared to accept and then advertise the plea in support of such a policy which the privileged class openly made—that the road would be a convenience to a pineapple corporation and to neighboring villa owners. Eight or ten thousand dollars a mile would have been the political limit and things would have gone on smoothly; now there will be an investigation by the Legislature and the red-boned Old Nick to pay. The Loan Commission ignored the people, as they might have done the minority stockholders of a corporation, and even slammed the door of their meeting-room in the face of inquisitive taxpayers. That was in quite the corporate spirit; but as any politician could have told the commissioners it was one which, in the conduct of public affairs always invites the brickbats of popular rebuke and, in the long or short run, spells disaster to the public usefulness and prestige of the offenders.

What is it that has divided Honolulu on the question of sanitation and stored up legislative trouble for the Board of Health, but the high-handed "business" crusade against an innocent food product? The average politician would have achieved the main sanitary point and have kept the people good-humored and fairly united; he would have got results without arousing a just and widespread resentment. Least of all would he have taken a high tone. Before invading private property and destroying useful garden growths he would have first ascertained whether those growths were really dangerous. He would not have swallowed the assurances to that effect of any medical enthusiasts and gone ahead regardless of scientific facts and testimony, led on by a resounding bluff. Nor would he, under any circumstances, have browbeaten and insulted an intelligent and well-instructed public opinion. The politician would have been polite and thereby a winner. But the business men adopted that famous anathema of Vanderbilt's and as a result they are in for a lively time when the public, whose instincts they flouted, along with its rights, get a chance in the legislative polling. If sanitation itself thereafter languishes for funds, who will be to blame but those who have introduced the higher-up "public be" methods to local administration?

The public is beginning to wonder about some things that are happening in the courts. To begin with there was that sudden call-up of the Lightfoot swimming case. It had lain dormant a long time but was soon going to be left to the Supreme Court for a test of the validity of Board of Health rules. Then came the unexpected summons to bar and the quick decision against Lightfoot. Now the people ask was this a trick move in the banana game to keep the Supreme court from taking up the Lightfoot case right away and deciding against those autocratic rules before the Board had grubbed out all the bananas?

And aren't these constant postponements of the injunction cases, at the instance of the Attorney General, another scheme to get all the banana roots destroyed before putting the Board's outreaching authority on the judicial block? Verily it looks so "on one side," as the cautious Senator Allison said while he was watching a flock of sheep go by and was asked if he didn't think they were well-sheared?

For an example of futile irritation commend me to this further response of the Advertiser to the demand that it show cause why Dr. Scudder should confess a wrong or misinformed view of the banana crusade:

Why does the Star not go to the proper authorities for answers to all the questions it asks daily regarding the progress of the sanitary campaign? One would think the Star would weary of shooting off questions into space and would try at least once in awhile to gather some of the information it bluffs about desiring. If the bright little afternoon journal has any idea that anyone is going to devote the greater part of his time replying in print to all the fool questions it may propound, that is only another of its little mistakes. Let the publication devote half as much time to securing information as it does to gathering up and rehearsing misinformation and it may not have so many questions to ask.

Of course if the Star would rather run along in the wake of Harry T. Mills and John Wise and the fishmarket crowd, all right. That is its privilege.

The Star has cited ample scientific authority in support of Dr. Scudder's view and challenged the Advertiser to show where that authority is wrong. The morning paper quickly sidesteps. It doesn't even try to show a shred of contrary evidence that anyone respects, but relieves itself of much clumsy obfuscation. Poor old Advertiser. It is not only the smallest daily in the Territory but the weakest.

The news that Dr. Chapman won't come with his revival is not explained but we may hear that he fears a quarantine. However that may be, I am inclined to think that the churches will not lose much by his absence, and I say this not to indicate disrespect of Dr. Chapman, who is a man of piety and eloquence, but because I do not believe a revival can be worked up by the hydraulic process. A real revival of religion is spontaneous. It comes from within. It can't be started by the pressure of exterior appeal. Honolulu found that out quickly enough when Dr. Chapman was here before.

When our Christian people feel the impact of some temporal shock or disaster and when God's mercy seems to be their only hope, then they won't have to ask revivalists to come and blow on spiritual embers. There won't be any embers to blow on; but the very sky above will redden with a mounting and pervading flame.

Here is some Japanese English that is rich. It is from the circular of a curio man:

"I have recently invented to manufacture the several kinds of new earthenware, namely masks, futins (a pair weight for hanging pictures, tortoise, a species of hard mushroom, etc.). For publication I have had much trouble, so that I was omitting my dairy business."

"But I reached now for finishing this object and shall have most pleasure in receiving some glory. The figures dyed on masks and futins have come from considering very old Japanese, Indian and Roman precious articles, extracting their ingenuity and cleverness. For tortoise and mushrooms I have inspired for imitating these real ones. Properly these will be all best to use for ornament."

"With regard to the progress of earthenware fabric I have now to pub-

## GEORGE AND TOLSTOI CREDITED WITH CHINESE REVOLUTION

CHICAGO, November 24.—Success of the liberal party in Great Britain and the Chinese revolution were claimed as fruits of the single tax agitation by single taxers who gathered in the city today for a three days' convention. Joseph Fels, the Philadelphia manufacturer, founder of the Fels fund commission, under the direction of which the Chicago gathering is held, put forward the claims of the single taxers. He discussed the progress of the single tax movement in Europe (whence he has recently returned after a nine months' trip), in America, and then touched upon Asia.

"The movement is making progress rapidly all over the world," he said. "It is growing rapidly in Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, New Zealand, New South Wales, France, and even in medieval Spain the single tax works are being translated. Even the Chinese know of the single tax. Henry George's 'Progress and Poverty' is now running in its third edition in the Chinese language, and I attribute the revolution in China largely to the educational influences of the works of such men as George and Tolstoi."

### Factor in England, He says.

"In England also the single tax is becoming a great factor. It was the introduction of the three clauses concerning land valuation in the budget which made it a vital issue, and I consider that it was upon the land question that the liberal government won its victory a year ago, and that it would have been beaten without its introduction. The power of the land owners is greater in Great Britain than any place else in the world and I consider the feeling of the English people on the land question as most significant."

Other single taxers here for the national single tax conference considered the position of the movement as most encouraging. They all looked forward to an actual test of the principles of single tax in the United States within the next year. This test, they believe, will be forwarded by victories which they expect to win in Oregon and in Missouri. Among those who saw victory in sight are Warren Worth Bailey, A. B. Dupont and Daniel Kelfer.

In Oregon a law has already been enacted which enables counties to vote on the question of the adoption of the single tax, and several counties will submit the single tax question to the people at the election next November. The single taxers assert that they will carry a majority of these counties. A state-wide single tax law is to be submitted to the voters at the November election in Oregon.

### See Victory in Missouri.

Victory in Missouri was predicted by Dr. William Preston Hill of St. Louis, president of the Equitable Taxation

League of the state, who told of the conditions there.

"The question of state-wide single tax will be voted upon in November, 1912," he said, "and we have a most powerful organization in favor of it. Democrats and Republicans are alike interested in the movement, such men as Governor Hadley being among our sympathizers."

"We figure that it will only take 300,000 votes to carry single tax. Now, there are 150,000 voters in the state who only pay a poll tax, which will be wiped out under the proposed law. There are 150,000 more who pay only a personal property tax, which will also be wiped out. Fifty thousand more pay only a merchants' and manufacturers' license tax, which will also be wiped out by the amending of the constitution in the manner in which we propose. All of these should be united in favor of the single tax, and if they are induced to vote upon it, victory seems sure."

### Adopt Graduated System Plan.

"We do not intend to wipe out the tax upon improvements upon lands entirely at once," continued Dr. Hill. "We have adopted a graduated system plan, which will do away with every tax except that upon land and franchise values by 1922. A portion of the taxes now levied on improve agents will be wiped out every year. There will be no interference with the tax on liquors, either in the form of a federal tax or as a license, as we consider it as a police regulation rather than a tax."

Efforts to establish the single tax in Rhode Island will also be made.

### Chicagoan Is Chairman.

The conference organized in the morning by the selection of William Holley of Chicago as its chairman and Mr. Fels as honorary president. The early session was devoted entirely to routine business, after George S. Briggs of Elkhart, Ind., had told of the manner in which the Fels fund was being used. He explained that Mr. Fels had agreed to contribute one dollar for every other dollar raised for the cause of single tax.

"In spending the money we have endeavored to concentrate our efforts in the states where we could hope to obtain actual results," he said, "These states are naturally the ones which possess the right to direct legislation through the initiative and referendum. We have found by experience that we can obtain results there which would be impossible under the so-called representative system of government."

### Favor Direct Legislation.

"We have already won a victory in Oregon and we expect to carry Missouri next fall. Meantime we are doing what we can in other states to secure the adoption of the initiative and referendum under which we can best press our cause."

Read these articles and hope to subject for belove of gentlemen and ladies.

"By manufacturer and publisher,

"S. S. SHIMIDZU."

Professor Scott has been pointing out some curious English among public school pupils in composite Hawaii, but I am not sure that he told this story of Jack Atkinson's:

"A little Honolulu schoolgirl came to me and said of an English girl who had just joined her class, 'She always says I can't, I can't!' Why does she say it that way?"

"How would you say it?" I asked.

"Why me no can!" was the conclusive reply.

Speaking of Jack calls to mind the remarkable way in which Andrew D. White located his father, the late A. T. C. Atkinson, once editor of the Star. For about fifty years Dr. White had tried to find him, but without result. It seems that, in the early fifties, he had met Jack's grandparents in St. Petersburg, where White was secretary of legation. The elder Atkinsons were English missionaries from central Asia and they brought with them the future father of Jack whom Dr. White, in his autobiography, describes as "a wonderfully interesting child, burdened with the name of his Asian birthplace, 'Alatau Tam Chiboulak.' The rumor was that the young fellow had gone into the navy in after years and so Dr. White often but vainly enquired after him at British naval depots. As soon as I read this I let Dr. White, who was my old teacher, know that Mr. Atkinson was superintendent of schools in Hawaii, and the result was a pleasant renewal of acquaintance, between them, at long range.

But this wasn't the strangest part of it all. When Jack's sister, the wife of a British navy officer, visited Simon's Bay, South Africa, she found in the commandant of the British naval station there a man whose first three names were also Alatau Tam Chiboulak. She asked how he came by names identical with her father's, and so unusual. He replied that he was the son of missionaries who labored at Alatau Tam Chiboulak, a beautiful place in central Asia; a place his people so loved that they named him for it. The officer said his parents had told him that another child from there had been so christened, and here, at his board, was that child's married daughter.

No publisher would let you put a story like that into a novel, because it would seem too far-fetched.

Last Saturday night the police on Hotel street, especially the plain clothes men, were jostled about by the sailors and marines as if they were Italian banana-peddlers. They didn't dare make an order or raise a hand; they were completely cowed. What will happen to this police force when we get 20,000 troops and a navy yard? Why an amiable native policeman will have no more chance than a rag doll would have to swim up Niagara Falls.